

Exhibit 96

in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas
and the
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

v.

**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:

Gadsden Purchase from: *Collier's Encyclopedia*, P.F. Collier & Son Corporation, (New York, 1958).

This attestation is made on August 14, 1998.

Attest: *Carlidge, Gadsden*

E. Brannen
Witness to source and above signature

Jo Helen Brannen
Witness to above signatures

mand of Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor when the British attacked Fort Moultrie. In September of the same year, Gadsden became brigadier general in the Continental Army from which he resigned in 1778. The year 1778 was the climax of his career. Gadsden and William H. Drayton secured, in the South Carolina constitution adopted in March 1778, the popular election of senators and the disestablishment of the church. But the conservative revolutionists, led by John Rutledge, succeeded in removing Gadsden from leadership in the Assembly by electing him vice-president. A riot against the administration of Rawlins Lowndes and Gadsden, because of its extension of the time limit for taking an oath of allegiance, roused Gadsden's anger and probably caused the break with his old friends, the mechanics, which followed. In the same year, a dispute over the command of the Continental troops in the state led to Gadsden's resignation, and to a bloodless duel with his rival, General Robert Howe of North Carolina. After the fall of Charleston in 1780, Gadsden was paroled, but was later taken to St. Augustine, Fla. On his refusal to renew his parole, he was put in solitary confinement for ten months until he was released by exchange.

In 1782, because of ill health and age, Gadsden refused the governorship offered him by the Assembly; however, he sat in that body for the next two years, and was one of the few who opposed confiscation of or court penalties against Loyalist property. He engaged in a bitter newspaper controversy with the anti-Loyalists, writing articles under his own name or that of "Steady and Open Republican" in the *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*, during 1784. When confusion subsided, Gadsden withdrew almost entirely from public life. He sat in the state convention of 1788, and there voted for ratification of the United States Constitution. He was one of the South Carolina presidential electors in 1789, and sat in the state constitutional convention of 1790. In the presidential election of 1800 he supported his old friend, John Adams, and grieved over his defeat by Thomas Jefferson. Despite impetuosity and a temper that he controlled with great difficulty, Gadsden's integrity, courage, and optimism made him an invaluable champion of the American Colonies. He died at Charleston, S. C., on Aug. 28, 1805. W. E. A.

GADSDEN, JAMES (1788-1858), American statesman, was born in Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1806, after which he returned to Charleston and entered business. Soon afterward he went into the army and served with distinction in the War of 1812 and against the Seminoles in 1818. Gadsden was then placed in charge of the construction of the works for the defense of the Gulf frontier and in 1820 was made inspector general of the southern division of the United States army, with the rank of colonel. In 1822 he retired from the army and settled in Florida, where he became a planter. The following year President Monroe appointed Gadsden commissioner to supervise the removal of the Seminoles to reservations in the southern part of the territory, and in 1824 he became a member of the first territorial legislative council. He was several times defeated as a candidate for Congress and in 1839 returned to Charleston. There Gadsden became president of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad (later the South Carolina Railroad Company), a position which he held for ten years. During that time he sought, through various southern conventions, to promote a scheme for a southern transcontinental railroad. He became convinced that it would be necessary to purchase a strip of territory from Mexico in order to realize his project,

and fortune favored him when in 1853 he was appointed minister to Mexico by President Franklin Pierce. Gadsden was instructed to negotiate for a treaty which should modify that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to settle the Indian and general-claims issues and to secure the cession of a large tract of territory from Mexico. The tract of land purchased in 1854 and known as the Gadsden Purchase was acquired for \$10,000,000 and now forms the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico. Gadsden remained another three years in Mexico and then returned to Charleston, where he died Dec. 25, 1858.

C. W. D.

GADSDEN [gæ'dzɔdn], a city in northeastern Alabama, the county seat of Etowah Co., about 60 mi. northeast of Birmingham. It is the trade center of an agricultural region which specializes in cotton and truck crops. Within the city limits are coal, iron, and limestone deposits. This industrial community was incorporated as a city in 1871 and has the commission form of municipal government. It is the seat of the Alabama School of Trades and of a University of Alabama extension division. There are four railroads, including the Louisville & Nashville, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and the Southern lines; an airport served by the Southern Airways; and four federal highways. The city's largest industry is steel manufacture; other products are tires, rubber tubes and heels, stoves, furnaces, cast-iron pipe, and textiles. Pop. 1950, 55,725.

GADSDEN PURCHASE, about 19,000,000 acres of semiarid desert land south of the Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico. It was bought for \$10,000,000 from Mexico by a treaty signed June 30, 1854. Due largely to the influence of Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, the American minister to Mexico, James Gadsden of South Carolina, received instructions to buy a favorable route for a proposed southern transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. Gadsden's treaty also gave the United States the right to build a highway or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico, with full rights of transit. Before ratifying the treaty, the United States Senate reduced the land purchase to satisfy just the railroad's needs. Tucson, Ariz., is the region's chief city.

G. W. S.

GADWALL [gæ'dwɔl], a river duck, *Anas strepera*, allied to the mallard and pintail. It breeds in subarctic and temperate regions of the Old and New World. The American population is found in summer in southwestern Canada and the northwestern quarter of the United States, but in winter occurs throughout Mexico and the southern half of the United States. The male is basically gray but has a white belly, a white patch on the hind edge of the wing, and black under-tail coverts. The female is similar but browner. The species is vegetarian and is much sought by sportsmen.

H. G. De.

GAEA, GAIA, or GE [ji'ə, ge'ə, gai'ə, ge'], in Greek mythology, the personification of earth, daughter of Chaos, and wife of Uranus, by whom she was the mother of Cronus, the Titans, the Cyclopes, and the Hecatoncheires. By the Romans she was identified with Tellus. G. E. D.

GAELIC. See CELTIC; IRISH; MANX; SCOTTISH GAELIC.

GAETA [gæ'tɑ], a picturesque seaport on the Gulf of Gaeta, along the west coast of Italy midway between Rome and Naples in the province of Littoria.

Gaeta is situated at the end of a rocky promontory, jutting out into the Tyrrhenian Sea, which is connected with the mainland by a low, sandy peninsula. This promontory